

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

THE Black Crook is the latest attraction in St. Louis.

THE St. Louis Sportsman's Club wants the Legislature to pass a stringent game law.

CRONENBOLD, the murderer of Boettcher, who was reported dying, is recovering.

Col. Robert E. Withers was elected United States Senator from Virginia on Tuesday.

Deaths in St. Louis last week, 101, consumption and pneumonia being the principal causes.

Attorney-General Williams thinks that Congress will not order another election in Louisiana.

Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, was re-elected to the United States Senate on Monday last.

PROF. J. L. TRACY, of St. Louis, has gone to Washington as private secretary to Senator Boggs.

About 900 miles of narrow-gauge railroads are in operation, three feet being the accepted standard.

Susan B. Anthony wants Senator Sumner to introduce the word "sex" in his Civil Rights Bill, but he won't.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG has instructed his missionaries to send no more women to Salt Lake over thirty years of age.

TOM ALLEN has challenged any man in the country to fight for ten thousand dollars and the championship of America.

CITY MARSHAL COLLINS, of California, on Saturday last arrested Dan Fisher, who murdered James Touse in 1871, and has since been at large.

The business portion of Natick, Massachusetts, the home of Vice-President Wilson, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss nearly a million dollars.

The Senate having yesterday held a sitting as a Board of Equalization, the occasion brought several attorneys of railroads to look after the interests of these corporations.

Mr. Cushing yesterday sent a letter to the President asking a withdrawal of his nomination for Chief Justice, and the President has acted accordingly in a communication to the Senate.

The House of Representatives having adopted the Senate substitute, the compensation of members of Congress is reduced to the old figures, \$5,000. The salaries of the President and Supreme Court Judges are not reduced by the act.

THE St. Joseph and Kansas City papers are dosing their unfortunate readers with Vic. Woodhull in unlimited quantities. The Kansas City Times says Vic. is to engage in a debate before long with Revivalist Hammond on "Social and Theological Reform."

REV. W. POPE YEAMAN, of St. Louis, is to lecture on the "Tongue" to the young ladies of Stephens College, Columbia. A very proper subject indeed. We trust the young ladies can hold their tongues long enough to listen to the Doctor's sermonizing on that unruly member.

Mrs. J. A. PHILLIPS, of St. Louis, lectured to a large audience in Sedalia, Sunday afternoon last, on the "Origin, Mission and Destiny of the Great American Republic, as manifestly foretold in the Prophecies of the Holy Writ." The lecture is spoken of in high terms by the Sedalia press.

Elsewhere we publish a letter on the subject against the State for militia services during the war. Of the merits of the matters discussed we know but little. The statements made, coming as they do from the former chief clerk of the Adjutant-General's office, deserve more than a passing notice.

The Simon-pure caucussed last night, but accomplished little in the way of reform, retrenchment or anything else. They heard the reports of committees and a proposition was made for a Constitutional Convention. No action was taken upon the question, and the caucus adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next.

Indications from Washington are that the Committee on Banking and Currency will report a bill before adjournment looking to the winding up of all National Banks. The temper of the House is reported as decidedly in favor of the substitution of greenbacks in place of the na-

tional bank currency, and if a bill looking to that end be reported from the Committee it is thought it will be passed by a large majority. Whether or not the Senate could be brought to entertain the same views as the House is a doubtful question.

We notice by the report of Senate proceedings that the old contractors at the Penitentiary may still obtain some consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. The leasing of that institution was terribly rough on them. They have heavy investments there, on, to say the least, the implied faith of the State, and have been considerably wrecked by their summary treatment. Nevertheless, in the ups and downs of States, the pursuit of justice is often futile.

It is well known, we believe, that Boone county is blessed far beyond its neighbors in the possession of excellent public roads. If we mistake not that county has about eighty miles of turnpike, constructed after the fashion so universally adopted in Kentucky. But Boone has to pay a good round sum for her road improvements. From the Columbia Herald we glean the facts that the total cost of her dirt roads for 1873 was \$29,000, the turnpikes for the same period costing \$18,000. Total cost of sustaining roads in Boone county for 1873 \$47,000. Quite a tax upon the people of that section, but we guess they are able to grin and bear it.

Dispatches from Washington intimate that Hon. John F. Dillon, circuit judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the United States, will probably be nominated by the President to the Chief Justiceship. No fitter appointment could be made, and if made, the bar of the country and the people generally would be quick to applaud the act. Judge Dillon is in the prime of life, a jurist of distinguished ability, of irreproachable professional and personal character, and of a temperament that peculiarly fits him for the high station to which he may be called. Such an appointment would reflect great credit on the administration of Gen. Grant and still further endear him to the hearts of his countrymen, particularly in the great West.

A terrible stabbing affair occurred at Columbia on Saturday last, resulting in the death of a colored boy fourteen years old. It seems that the lad had been engaged in a snow-balling match with a little white boy named Conway, aged about twelve years. Conway becoming excited and enraged at the colored boy, the latter having got the better of him in the sham fight, rushed upon him and plunged a knife up to the handle in his breast. The boy died on Tuesday night. Conway was arrested on the day of the difficulty, but was afterwards released as the wound was not considered dangerous at the time. He has probably been arrested since the death of the boy.

In the Executive session of the Senate, Tuesday, Hardin, of Audrain, and Strother, of Saline, spoke against Gen. Blair's confirmation, resting their objections on the ground that he was a salary-grabber, and that none such deserve appointments to office at the hands of the State. LaDue, of Clinton, replied in favor of confirmation, and was followed in the afternoon by Senator Brockmeyer, of St. Louis, who made an eloquent appeal for Blair, and whilst speaking was affected even to tears. Keller and Wornall spoke in opposition and were replied to handsomely and with effect by McGinnis, of St. Louis. The vote for confirmation was as follows: LIBERALS—Benecke, Follenius; REPUBLICANS—Browne, Ittner, McGinnis, Ransom, Williams, Wyatt; DEMOCRATS—Belch, Brockmeyer, Essex, Halligan, Lancaster, LaDue, Moore, Morrisson, Newland, Palmer, Phelan, Price, Ranney and Rogers—22. Against confirmation: Republicans—Filler, Patterson, Southard, Vandivert; Democrats—Abney, Bean, Hardin, Keller, Strother and Wornall—10. Absent—Allen and Gatewood.

It is believed at Warrensburg that the incendiaries who set fire to and destroyed the Ming Hotel in that city last month have been identified and captured. On Thursday last Capt. Filley, City Marshal of California, received a letter from L. Collins, Marshal of Warrensburg, giving a description of two men who had escaped from the Warrensburg jail about six weeks ago, and who were believed to be the parties who fired Ming's Hotel. Capt. Filley, of course, was on the lookout for developments, and on Friday was rewarded for his sagacity by the discovery of two men stopping at California exactly answering the description given in Collins' letter.

The names of the suspected parties were David McGonneghy and Frank Page; they had escaped from jail at Warrensburg about the first of December, and came to California on Wednesday last in company with two women of questionable character. They had rented rooms and

"done" the town two days before being "gobbled up" by the City Marshal. It is believed they are notorious thieves, and that evidence convicting them of burning Ming's Warrensburg Hotel will be forthcoming.

From a Bethany Republican extra, we have gathered the following concerning the burning of the court house at that place on the 9th inst. The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock at night, and was first observed in the Collector's office. It was under full headway when the crowd arrived and rapidly devoured the building. Every indication goes to show that it was the work of an incendiary. The window of the Collector's office, in which the fire was first seen and where it raged fiercest, was found raised about two feet and a bunch of shavings, partly burned, was found in the hallway near the Sheriff's office. The Collector and his clerks were positive that they had carefully locked the doors and fastened the windows as usual before leaving for the night. Several suspicious characters were seen loitering about the court house late in the evening. Two of these were accosted by the Collector as he left his office late at night, but no answer was returned. The Collector paid no particular attention to the circumstance at the time, nor until it was recalled to his mind by the discoveries above mentioned. Just after the alarm was given, a young man from the Republican office met a stranger coming from the direction of the court house. He asked him where the fire was, to which no answer was returned. The stranger rapidly crossed to the southwest corner of the court house, mounted a horse and fled, in what direction is not positively known. A number of tax receipts were found scattered in the vicinity of the fire. The loss is quite heavy, that of the building alone being about \$20,000. Besides this the Collector lost the road receipts of the county, and a number of county warrants. The fire will delay the collecting of taxes, as new tax books will have to be made out from the Assessor's books, the work can be proceeded with.

GEN. BLAIR CONFIRMED.

The agony is over at last and the appointment of Gen. Blair as Insurance Commissioner of the State is confirmed. This is as it should be. The Kansas City Times, the Sedalia Democrat, and that superfine ilk of Bourbonism have suffered a Waterloo defeat, and they recognize it. They are routed "horse, foot and dragoons," and their persistent, brutal, and "bushwhacking" warfare, carried on against an honest, upright and conscientious man, has signally failed. We say "bushwhacking" warfare advisedly, for under cover of a righteous indignation against the salary-grab infamy they aimed their guns at the breast of a Union soldier, all their disclaimers and protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. Gen. Blair was not of their way of thinking during the "late unpleasantness," and that fact constituted the unpardonable offense of which he stood charged and convicted in the political synagogues of the Bourbon saints.

These self-same dyed-in-the-wool Modoc Democrats—did they not endorse and applaud the nomination of Fernando Wood, a notorious salary-grabber, for the high and responsible position of Speaker of Congress? Wherefore, then, their sudden and hypocritical aversion to salary-grabs and salary-grabbers? Of course, no man of sense believes that Gen. Blair was opposed simply and solely on account of his support of the salary-grab. A servile and partisan press would have that subterfuge go down as a solution of the vindictive opposition to his confirmation; but honest men and men of sense know better, and they account for the opposition to Frank Blair in the only way in which it can be reasonably accounted for—he led the forces of Liberty and Union to a glorious victory, and until the "crack of doom" an unreconstructed and bitterly partisan element intesting Missouri can never forget and will never forgive him his offense. His sins in their sight are beyond the pale of absolution, and they cower with hot curses on their lips and tremble with indignation as they behold a Democratic Senate conferring upon him an office of honor, trust, and profit which they themselves years after with a longing inexpressible.

As to the voice of the Senate, the motives that actuated different Senators to vote as they did, we have nothing to say.

MILITIA CLAIMS.

They are Denounced as Fraudulent.

NEW YORK, December, 1873.

To the Editor of the State Journal: As the time for the meeting of the adjourned session of the 27th General Assembly of your State approaches, and having received reliable information that another effort will be made this winter to induce the Legislature to pass a bill appro-

priating \$250,000 or \$500,000 for the payment of the so-called War Debt of the State, I take the liberty to send you this article, with the request to publish it in your paper, and, if possible, prevent your State of being robbed of \$500,000 for the benefit of a few persons.

On the 14th of January, 1873, House Bill number 64 was introduced, referred to the Committee on Claims, made a special order and postponed from time to time until March 19th, when it was taken up. A substitute was then offered, which, after discussion, was defeated, receiving only 63 votes. A motion to reconsider was then made and entered on the Journal, and on it the bill will be called up at the adjourned session, and from the strong efforts that have been made during the year by certain parties, it is likely to pass the House.

It would take more space than I like to ask of you, and more time than I am willing to spend, to point out all the deficiencies of the bill, and I will not attempt to do it. I will only point out one claim of the many covered by the bill, and say, as is this one, so are mostly all.

On page 25 of the Adjutant-General's Report for 1872, will be found table III, said to contain a statement of claims on file of organizations, "who have done service during the war without sufficient authority," etc. Among them will be found Co. A, 77 E. M. M. claims \$30,468.83, and Co. C, \$26,834.93, making a total of \$57,303.76. So early as June, 1867, it had become necessary for Col. Dougherty, then Acting Paymaster-General of Missouri, to issue Circular No. 22, of which I inclose you a copy, and in which he speaks of that class of claims as follows: Claims will only be paid upon pay-rolls, which have passed the United States Commission. All rolls of irregular order will be returned, as it is considered by this Department that rolls for services performed in 1862, '63 and '64, and which have not been filed prior to this date, are fraudulent."

Section 14, of House Bill 64, allows the Acting Paymaster-General to examine that class of claims, and if he finds them correct and the service performed, to audit and allow the same in accordance with Section 13.

I will here state, and, if necessary, can furnish the proofs of the following: First, that Co's A and C of the 77 E. M. M. come under Circular 22 of Col. Dougherty and were at the time for which service is claimed not in service; second, that half of the names on the rolls of Co's A and C of the 77 E. M. M., which rolls were on file in the Acting Paymaster-General's office on the 1st of January, 1873, are fictitious and the persons not in existence; third, that the papers accompanying said rolls, and claimed to be proof of service are mostly forgeries; and fourth, that 19-20ths of the signatures on the rolls were signed by one person and not by the soldiers themselves, many of whom, as said before, having no existence. Now mark the coincidence. Section 14 of House Bill 64 authorizes the Acting Paymaster-General to pay or allow these rolls, if he thinks them correct and the services performed. The person who filed these rolls and is the agent, is one E. F. Rogers, of Kansas City. One of the bondsmen on the official bond of the present Adjutant-General, which bond was on file in the Secretary of State's office in March, 1873, is E. F. Rogers. It may be allowed to doubt, whether under these circumstances the present Adjutant-General and Acting Paymaster-General of Missouri is the proper person to decide the validity of a claim of \$55,000, presented by one of his bondsmen, and which claim belongs to a class, which already in 1867 has been declared fraudulent.

It is claimed by the friends of this bill that the United States Government will reimburse the State for all moneys paid by the State for services during the war. Until recently I have thought so myself. But within the last three months I have passed over four weeks in Washington, examining, with the assistance of an official of the Treasury Department, the records of the War Department in relation to the E. M. M., and have collected such evidence, that whenever such claims like those of the 77 E. M. M. are presented, not only will they not be paid, but the person originally filing them will be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Of this I have the written assurance of prominent officials in Washington. I would therefore say to the members of the Legislature; "make haste slowly." Do not pass any bill either for the settlement or payment of these claims, but tell the claimants or their agents to present the claims direct to the United States, and if they are correct, they will be paid. The Third Auditor of the United States Treasury has all the pay-rolls of the E. M. M. in his office and knows who is paid and who is not, and can easily detect any fraud. Then have all the records of claims arising out of the late war transferred to the State Auditor's office, where they properly belong, and where they are

in the United States Government, and do not let an irresponsible officer, who is not under bond as Paymaster-General, decide the validity of claims amounting to half a million of dollars.

In conclusion, let me say, that I write this communication only from a sense of duty to the State. I am no longer a resident of Missouri, do not pay any taxes there, and it is altogether immaterial to me what the Legislature will do in this respect. I am, however, a tax-payer to the United States Government, and for that reason have taken good care that should the Missouri Legislature appropriate money to pay such claims as those pointed out by me, the United States Government will never reimburse the State for one cent paid out for such a purpose.

EDMUND S. WOOD,
Late Chief Clerk in the Adjutant-General's Office of Missouri.

In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Missouri.

In the matter of }
L. T. Perkins, } In Bankruptcy.
Bankrupt. }

AT COURT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, in said District, on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1874.

Western District of Missouri—ss.
ON application filed to dismiss the proceedings now pending in this Court against the above-named bankrupt of Moberly, Randolph county, Mo., it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the STATE JOURNAL, a newspaper published at Jefferson City, Missouri, for ten days, notifying all whom it may concern that unless objections are filed on or before the 24th day of January, 1874, and cause shown why the proceedings in bankruptcy against said L. T. Perkins, of Moberly, Randolph county, should not be dismissed, an order will, on said 24th day of January, 1874, be made dismissing the said bankruptcy proceedings.

WITNESS, the Hon. Arnold Krekel, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of Jefferson, in said District, on the 18th day of January, A.D. 1874.

ALFRED S. KREKEL,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
(A true copy.)
Attest: Jan. 18-1874.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS Joseph W. Billbe, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 23d day of December, 1870, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Maries county, in book "H," pages 366, 367 and 368, conveyed to the undersigned, Joseph R. Edwards, as trustee, the following described real estate and personal property, lying and being in the county of Maries in the State of Missouri, to wit: two hundred and forty acres, most of which is in section twenty-seven, (27) Township forty-one, (41) and Range eleven, (11) known as the Reagan Tract, on which J. W. Billbe is now living and has a steam saw-mill on said tract of land; also said steam saw-mill on said tract of land, and also all the mill fixtures, apparatus and machinery and a wool-carding machine which was purchased on the day of the execution of this deed from E. L. Edwards, and which is described in a bill of sale given by the said Edwards to J. W. Billbe, and which is known as "Edwards' Mill"—to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust mentioned and described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory note: now therefore public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned trustee acting under the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said note, will, on

SATURDAY JANUARY 24TH 1874
between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the above described premises, sell the above described property at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said note and the costs of this trust.

J. R. EDWARDS, Trustee.
dec.26-1874.

SUPPAN & BERNHARD, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND

PURE WINES and LIQUORS

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES,

Jefferson City, Missouri.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COM-pounded.
dec.27-73-y

J. T. WELLS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HARNESS, SADDLES

COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

BLANKETS, FLY NETS, ETC.

East Side High Street,

Jefferson City, Missouri

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE AND Work Warranted.
dec.27-73-11

Oscar G. Burch,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND

CONVEYANCER,

Jefferson City, Missouri.

Office in Madison House Block, Madison street, Jefferson City.

ALSO, REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING Leading Insurance Companies:

Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Assets..... \$5,000,000
Continental Fire Ins. Co. of New York, Assets..... 2,500,000
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, Assets..... 56,000,000
dec.27-73-11